

## REACTION AGAINST TREATY IN FRANCE

Action of U. S. Senate Leaves  
Clemenceau Under  
a Cloud.

### ALLIANCE IS RATIFIED

Anglo-French Pact Is Rushed  
Through to Offset Pub-  
lic Discontent.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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PARIS, Nov. 22.—The exchange of  
ratification at the French Foreign Office  
on Friday of the Anglo-French treaty  
of alliance seems to have been provoked  
by the rejection of the German peace  
treaty by the United States. The fact  
that this ratification means nothing  
unless America ratifies its similar con-  
vention has not been overlooked and the  
common interpretation put upon this

formality is that it was a gesture care-  
fully arranged to offset the effect pro-  
duced on the public by the situation in  
the United States, which naturally is  
causing a reaction against the treaty  
makers, including Premier Clemenceau  
and his chief aid, Capt. Andre Tardieu.  
The Government still seems to be-  
lieve that it can count upon approval  
of the German treaty by the Republicans  
in Washington, but this belief is based  
mainly upon assurances received from  
Ambassador Jusserand. However, it is  
considering also the possibility that the  
Franco-American treaty may be de-  
feated, and now hopes that in that event  
Great Britain will consent to eliminate  
the provision in its treaty requiring ac-  
ceptance by the United States.  
The newspapers this morning take the  
view that the exchange of ratification  
Friday was intended by Great Britain to  
show the United States that the al-  
liance treaties merit approval, and also  
as a warning to America that the out-  
come of the struggle in the United  
States has compromised France gravely.  
A diplomatic expert in *La Lanterne*  
insists that the Lodge resolution declar-  
ing the war with Germany ended rests  
entirely upon a false interpretation of  
the treaty. He points out that the resolu-  
tion holds that it is to be as-  
sumed that the treaty stipulates that  
this is true only of the ratifying  
Powers themselves. He asserts  
that legally commercial relations be-  
tween the United States and France are  
established under such an interpreta-  
tion.

### BELIEVES U. S. MUST REMAIN IN TREATY

An English Estimate of Sentiment in France.

By G. S. ADAM.  
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the  
London Times Service.  
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PARIS, Nov. 22.—The elections and  
newspaper strike made it rather diffi-  
cult for the French to realize the im-  
portance of the recent discussion in the  
American Senate. Frankly, also, it  
must be acknowledged that the French  
do not as a whole believe it possible for  
America to reject finally and to remain  
outside the treaty of Versailles. Presi-  
dent Wilson, rightly or wrongly, was ac-  
cepted by the mass of the nation as rep-  
resenting American opinion. It is impos-  
sible for the French to believe that the  
League of Nations is now to be lacking  
in the very important motive and moral  
force of American participation.  
Quite apart from moral and politi-  
cal considerations there are numbers  
of other reasons which make the treaty's  
fate of grave importance to France.  
The League of Nations has provision  
for machinery of the most varied na-  
ture with a view to solving by interna-  
tional effort problems too big to be set-  
tled by national endeavor. There is,  
for instance, to take the most concrete  
of these matters, the question of an eco-  
nomic section of the League of Nations  
without which the serious difficulty of  
feeding the world will be more compli-  
cated than they are at present. France  
requires a very large quantity of wheat  
to carry her over between harvests and  
her position is infinitely better than that  
of the most of Europe. Much had been  
expected from American cooperation  
through the League of Nations in this  
respect.

There is also the even more important  
question of international exchange. It  
is felt widely in financial circles here  
that uncertainty as to American interna-  
tional intentions is one of several factors  
which threaten completely to interrupt  
international trade and to bring about com-  
plete collapse of the world's financial  
system. Once the Senate has adopted  
the peace treaty, for it is still hoped that  
some compromise may be found, which,  
while satisfying the Senate, will not de-  
stroy the work of Versailles, it is be-  
lieved that transatlantic credits will im-  
mediately be forthcoming which will en-  
able French trade to make its weight felt  
in the world's exchange market.

## NO COMPROMISE ON TREATY-M'CUMBER

Continued from First Page.

Lodge to force those reservations upon  
the Senate, voted 'no' when the resolu-  
tion containing them came to a vote.

"Reservations in the ratification of the  
treaty are inevitable, but they must be  
framed and agreed to by Senators who  
expect to vote for ratification. When  
the Senate meets in December there will  
be eighty-one Senators out of the ninety-  
six who favor ratification in some form.  
They are the ones to decide on what the  
reservations should be. When sixty-four  
of those Senators can agree upon reser-  
vations, as I believe they can agree,  
ratification will take place."

Senator Curtis (Kan.) expressed the  
view that Senator Lodge's statement  
was merely the presentation of a per-  
sonal view and not to be regarded as  
binding the Republican party to a par-  
ticular policy.

Senator Capper (Kan.) to-day wired to  
his newspaper, the *Topeka Capital*, a  
statement in part as follows:

"The peace treaty with the Lodge  
safeguarding reservations would have  
been ratified by the Senate but for the  
fact that President Wilson stubbornly  
insisted on the treaty without reser-  
vations. His letter written to Senator  
Hitchcock on the last day of the treaty  
controversy, practically directing the  
Democratic Senators not to consent to  
the reservations, undoubtedly defeated  
ratification."

"I came to the Senate with an open  
mind and with a friendly attitude to-  
ward the peace treaty and the League  
of Nations. I have wanted to see an  
agreement of the nations of the world  
for the promotion and preservation of  
peace. I studied the document of 537  
pages with the greatest care and listened  
to every speech on the floor of the  
Senate. The further the discussion pro-  
ceeded the more apparent it became that  
the treaty was an unsatisfactory and  
inadequate one-sided pact."

"In its original form its tendency un-  
mistakably was to embroil the United  
States in foreign quarrels. The treaty  
gave every advantage to foreign nations  
while the United States gained little or  
nothing. A majority of the Senate soon  
came to the conclusion that if ratified at  
all it must be in such a manner as to  
insure the unfettered strength and free-  
dom of will and action of the United  
States."

"The Senate majority at no time  
sought to have the nation shirk its world  
responsibility. It attempted nothing  
more than to keep our country out of the  
meshes of an entangling treaty while  
enabling it to perform its full duty as  
one of the great Powers. It did not take  
away from the covenant a single affirma-  
tive provision that actually makes for  
peace. It simply attempted to reconcile  
the covenant to the Constitution of the  
United States and to serve notice that  
any action under the league agreement  
must be subject to the limitations of the  
Constitution. It sought to make sure  
that our national independence was not  
impaired."

"The fourteen reservations proposed  
by the Senate majority were in no sense  
destructive of the purpose of the treaty.  
Their aim was to relieve us of the  
menace of European politics, whether of  
kings or of peoples. To my mind the  
chief objection to the treaty, as sub-  
mitted by the President, was the fact  
that it obligated the United States to  
send its soldiers and sailors to thirty-  
one other countries, involving the possi-  
ble sacrifice of the lives of millions  
of Americans in the settlement of sel-  
fish quarrels in which we have no in-  
terest and feel no sympathy with either  
side. This one-sided arrangement mort-  
gaged our wealth and mortgaged our  
boys to be sacrificed in every war  
that shall ever occur. It obligated us  
to draft our boys and send them with-  
out their consent into all the wars of  
the world. I am utterly opposed to a  
programme of that kind, and in my  
opinion an overwhelming majority of

the American people take that view  
of it."

### WILSON IS EXPECTED TO CONVENE LEAGUE

Ratifying Powers Included  
Clause to That Effect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In the ab-  
sence of any official word from the  
State Department on the outcome of the  
treaty fight in the Senate diplomatic  
representatives of the Entente Powers  
here have been communicating to their  
governments their own account of what  
happened and the prospects for the  
future. The Department takes the  
ground that technically the treaty is  
still alive, not having been rejected in  
the Senate, and that therefore it still  
is subject to revival and further action.

No doubt is entertained by the vari-  
ous Entente embassies that without ac-  
tion on the treaty by the United States  
the four principal Powers which already  
have ratified it and also Germany, will

call in the several smaller States which  
have given their ratifications and pro-  
ceed to organize the League of Nations  
immediately upon the publication of the  
"process verbal," now set for about De-  
cember 1.

Yet the first step in that direction, it  
is pointed out, must be made by Presi-  
dent Wilson, who will find himself in the  
position of being obligated to call  
the initial meeting of the league, al-  
though he may not participate in its  
deliberations.

As the treaty remains unratified by  
America there is no exact legal obliga-  
tion upon President Wilson to convene  
the league, but the other Powers have  
ratified the treaty with a provision in-  
cluded requiring the first meeting to be  
called by the President of the United  
States, and it is thought here that he  
will perform that function as a matter  
of international courtesy, if not of obli-  
gation.

In Japanese circles it is considered  
that the door is still open to China to  
renew Shanghai, and that although  
not one of the signatories of the Ver-  
sailles treaty, China's first step is to  
indicate to Japan her willingness to be-  
gin negotiations.

As Germany, under the terms of the

treaty, is obligated to supply Japan  
within a period of three months after  
the publication of the "process verbal"  
with all documents necessary to settle  
title to land and other properties in  
Tientsin, negotiations with China  
might be undertaken early next year.

### PRESS DIVIDED ON U. S. BLOW TO THE TREATY

London 'Post' Praises Action  
—'Standard' Sounds Warning

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN  
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LONDON, Nov. 21 (Delayed).—The  
American Senate's defeat of the peace  
treaty excited far less comment in the  
British press than was anticipated. In  
pro-league circles the journals, with the  
exception of the *Globe*, which voices an  
earnest and eloquent appeal to America  
not to leave too great a burden on Brit-  
ain's shoulders, have little to say. The  
reactionary section of the press, which  
represents Unionist opinion, acclaims the  
Senate's action in favorable editorials.  
The *Morning Post* compares Lodge

and Lord Robert Cecil, saying: "When  
we see Englishmen like him laboring to  
place England under a junta at Bern  
we could well wish to exchange him for  
Lodge, who is proud that his country  
refuses to abate one jot its sovereign  
rights."

Other Unionist journals invariably  
adopt a similar attitude. Says the  
*Daily Graphic*: "The League of Nations,  
it must be clearly understood, overrides  
the independence of any State joining  
the league. That may conceivably be a  
necessary condition for preventing fu-  
ture war, but obviously a condition  
which few nations, if the issue were put  
clearly before them, would be inclined  
to accept. The issue has been clearly  
put before the American public and the  
essential clauses of the proposed cove-  
nant have been emphatically rejected.  
Before condemning the American Senate  
and people for their attitude it is well  
to ask if we ourselves, if the issue had  
been publicly debated, would care to  
commit our country for all time."

The *Evening Standard* strikes a warn-  
ing note that America will no longer be  
able to uphold the policy of the Monroe  
Doctrine. It says:

"Whatever decision may be reached in  
the Senate it is clear that America will  
continue to be drawn into world affairs.

Remembrance of the first years of the  
war should be the writing on the wall.  
For American sentimentalists would have  
us believe that America declared war  
on Germany much as St. George went  
to fight the dragon, but the truth is  
very different, if less romantic. America  
as a world Power, whatever happens  
now, will come to realize, as England  
did, that a policy of 'am I my brother's  
keeper?' is impossible in a world where  
in space and time are being com-  
pressed."

While Lord Northcliffe's *Daily Mail*  
refrains from comment, the *Times*, with  
great dignity, emphasizes its belief that  
it is only a matter of time until America  
becomes a party to the league.

The *Globe*, under the heading, "The  
Moral Responsibility of America," says:  
"Overburdened by the crushing prob-  
lems of the aftermath of war, England  
is looking for help from her allies.  
She is carrying too heavy a load. Every  
week our debt to America piles up.  
Buying goods at inflated prices, every  
week we sell about the same quan-  
tity of goods to continental countries,  
which cannot pay for them. This sys-  
tem of doing business cannot continue.  
Strong as we are it will break us. If it  
does the allied partnership of peace is  
broken down."



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THANKSGIVING has many different mean-  
ings as there are ages—from the thanks of  
the grandchild for turkey and cranberries to  
those of the Grandmother who makes her serious  
memorial to the day. But to the daughter of the  
house is vouchsafed the happiest thankfulness of all,  
a "sincere gratitude for present favors, and a lively  
appreciation of benefits to come". And the first  
events toward which the college girl looks with  
lively appreciation now are parties and dances,  
and outdoor sports of Winter. This means the  
wardrobe selected in the Autumn must be replen-  
ished now with

Winter Necessities Overlooked in the  
Fall; Evening Apparel Necessary  
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giving and Christmas are most important to the  
person most concerned. Some are of brocades, others  
of tulle, evanescent and shimmering, satin, taffeta, or  
chiffon velvet, with knots of French flowers or sur-  
reptitious hoops. And to complete these frocks are  
evening wraps rich with color and furs, sumptu-  
ous in fabric. For out-of-doors there is a box coat  
suit that is becoming and new, skating suits, leather  
coats, and smart short coats of fur.

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